Industrial Disputes Act

513. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the definition of "industry" contained in the Industrial Disputes Act in the light of the recent observations of a division bench of the Supreme Court as reported in the Times of India dated the 13th March, 1998;

(b) if so, the present status of the review; and

(c) the organisations/various interests who have been associated with the review.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The Division Bench of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 1720 and 1721 of 1990 in respect of Coir Board Ernakulam, Cochin & Anr. *Vs.* Indira Devi P.S. & Others has decided on 4.3.98 that the matter regarding definition of "Industry" under the I.D. Act be placed before the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India to consider whether a larger bench should be constituted to re-consider the decision of that court in Bangalore Water Supply and Severage Board etc. *Vs.* A. Rajappa and others.

Operation of Additional Employment in the Next Decade

514. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Agenda for Governance of Government promises the creation of 10 million additional employment every year in the next one decade;

(b) if so, the details, sector-wise, of the employment generation programme worked out, if any; and

(c) the strategy evolved for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Proposal for New E.S.I. Hospitals in Orissa

515. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for opening of some new E.S.I. Hospitals in Orissa are pending since long;

(b) whether Government had also a proposal to upgrade some E.S.I. hospitals in that State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, except in Delhi and Noida, the responsibility for administration of medical care vests in State Governments/Union Territory-Administrations. However, the expenditure on ESI medical care is shared between the ESIC and State Governments/ Union Territories in the ratio of 7:1. The ESI hospitals/dispensaries are equipped and staffed as per the norms prescribed by the ESI Corporation. In order to improve medical care for the insured persons the ESI Corporation has planned to upgrade and modernise the ESI hospitals including those in Orissa by providing facilities of ultrasonography, auto analyser, resuscitation equipments, Cardiac monitor, pulse-Oxymeter, dental and blood bank units etc. Proposals in this regard will be considered by the ESIC as and when the same is recommended by the State Government.

Impact of Poverty on Child Labour

516. SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that extreme poverty forces parents to send their children as labour;

(b) whether Government propose to give monthly dole to parents of child labour so that they do not sent their child to work; and

(c) if so, the amount per month to be given and the total money to be spent per year on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) Child Labour is a socio-economic problem. Government has initiated a massive multi pronged strategy to address the problem. A National Policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which

envisages strict enforcement of child labour related laws, convergence of services for the benefit of parents of child labour in order to improve their economic conditions and launching of projects in areas of high concentration of child labour. 76 child labour projects have so far been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations. A major activity undertaken under the project is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health-check and a stipend of @ Rs. 100/- per month per child to compensate the loss of earning. Parents of child labour in project areas are expected to be covered on priority, under the existing poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes with a view to raising their economic status so that they are able to send their children to schools instead of work.

कर्मचारी पैंशन योजना, 1995 में संशोधन

517. **श्री अनन्तराम देवशंकर दवे:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मजदूर संघों आदि द्वारा कर्मचारी पैंशन योजना, 1995 में क्या-क्या संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन सुझावों की जांच कर ली गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले;

(घ) उपर्युक्त योजना में आवश्यक संशोधन कब तक कर दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस पैंशन योजना को स्वीकार करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की गई है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) से (ङ) कर्मचारी पैंशन योजना, 1995 दिनांक 16.11.1995 को शुरू की गई थी। योजना में संशोधन के कतिपय सुझाव मिलते रहे हैं। ये सुझाव अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विवाहित पुत्रों और विवाहित पुत्रियों और पुनर्विवाह करने वाली विधवाओं और पुनर्विवाह करने वाले विधुरों के बीच विभेद, 5000/- रुपये प्रतिमाह से उपर वेतन आहरित करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए योजना के विस्तार, संराशीकरण ('कम्यूटेशन') के प्रावधान, पैंशन के शीघ्र भुगतान के लिए डिस्काउन्टिंग दर में कमी, चूक के मामलों में पैंशन भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने का प्रावधान, उन सेवारत कर्मचारियों के लिए योजना को लागू करना जो परिवार पैंशन स्कीम, 1971 में शामिल नहीं हुए हैं, छूट और उजरतीदर कामगारों के कवरेज के मामले में लाभ की वापसी से संबंधित परिवार पैंशन की वापसी से संबंधित है। इन सुझावों की अब जांच करा ली गई है और 28.2.1996 को कर्मचारी पैंशन योजना, 1995 में आवश्यक संशोधन करने के लिए एक अधिसूचना जारी की गई थी। व्यक्तिगत विकल्प प्रदान करने, पैंशन को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से जोड़ने और पैंशन को तीसरे लाभ के रूप में प्रदान करने जैसे अन्य सुझावों को वास्तव में स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया है। 27.3.1998 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर्मचारी पैंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत पैंशनीय लाभों का विस्तार 2,33,656 लाभानुभोगियों के लिए किया गया है।

Functioning of ESI Dispensaries

518. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.S.I. dispensaries are functioning in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of their locations, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people both employees and the number of persons separately who benefited during the last two years; dispensary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) to (c) The ESI Scheme is applicable to the factories employing 10 or more persons. The scheme is being implemented area-wise in a phased manner. Accordingly, the ESI dispensaries are set up in the areas where the ESI Scheme is operational. According to the Employees State Insurance Corporation, there are 1443 ESI dispensaries functioning in different parts of the country. A statement showing State-wise number of ESI dispensaries is annexed (*see below*). As on 31.3.1997, there were 77.31 lakh employees and their families eligible for medical care being provided in the ESI dispensaries. As the number of dispensaries is large it is somewhat difficult to give their individual details including the persons who actually benefited dispensary-wise.